Unelectrified Parallel Hydrogen Nanowires in Ring Configuration Combined with Electrified Angled Cubic Metalloid Crystals as Alternative to Traditional Bulky Magnetic Particle Accelerators for Proton Acceleration in Very Small Form Factors in Support of Odderon Generation for Fusion

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Introduction

The gammut of quantum particle generation, although achievable by colliding a variety of particles ranging from whole atoms of metals to protons to neutrons, can be achieved through the collision and near-collision of protons alone. Of particular interest are gluon and odderon generation to support fusion power generation.

Abstract

When protons are the only particle in need of acceleration, bulky magnets may not be needed to achieve relativistic velocities. Hydrogen nanowire loops, in addition to being infinitesimal with comparison to the Large Hadron Collider, enable fine guidance of the paths protons may take when combined with clever magnetic control and acceleration of the protons.

Two ring-shaped hydrogen nanowires, one slightly larger in diameter than the other (by less than 1nm) would act as a guide for accelerating protons.

Electricity would be looped through a circuit larger in diameter by a small margin than the nanowires. That circuit would be composed of the same crystalline metals used in electron spin randomization/control systems I previously proposed as a means of extending lithium battery anode life and for disruption of soliton waves. Each cubic node, in this case, would be configured to be pointing at an inward angle of perhaps 45 degrees. This would mean that electrons flowing through these metallic cubes, despite their angular momentum carrying them straight ahead, would exert their magnetism consistently toward the inner track containing the proton(s.) The orientation of the cubic metallic molecules would push the protons along from behind with each pass. If the spin orientation were not uniformed in this way, the magnetic field of the electrons would decelerate the protons equally as much as they are accelerated. However, since the magnetic north of the electrons would consistently push the protons from behind whilst their south poles would be pulling from ahead, the electrons would provide consistent acceleration.

When the protons have been accelerated to the desired velocity, the hydrogen nanowires would be electrified, nullifying their repulsive influence on the free proton(s) and causing the proton(s) to forcefully egress through the thin barrier constituted by the nanowires and exit moving in a direction determined by the exact timing of the electrification of the guide wires (and the abrupt shutoff of the angularly oriented metalloid crystal accelerator circuit.)

The Coulomb repulsion of a set of thin hydrogen nanowires would not be sufficient in and of itself to prevent protons from escaping before reaching the desired velocity. To address this, the amount of current injected into the loop is gradually increased so that the mutual push and pull of electrons' magnetic fields holds the protons on track in much the same way as the bulky magnets of the LHC. Any failure to continually step up the amperage in the accelerator at exactly the correct rate would result in a loss of containment, as would abruptly cutting power. This design provides a reliable mechanism for controlling the ejection of high-energy protons in terms of timing and direction of flight.

Also critical to this design's viability is the ability to estimate with extreme precision the position of the accelerated proton without the ability to make a direct measurement of it. Modeling the projected position of a proton in each acceleration cycle is critical for programming the appropriate rate at which amperage must be applied and in the precise angular orientation of each cubic molecule. It may be necessary to design multiple loops that work together with each loop being somewhat larger than the previous, much like a gearing system. Higher energy states would call for crystalline molecules with greater amperage running through them and decreasing "angles of attack" with respect to the guide track. While the first gear in this system may suffice with a 45-degree AOA and a size of only 2-5 microns, the next gear might feature a cubic AOA of say, 38 degrees and a diameter closer to 9 microns. These handoffs to different loops would repeat until the needed energy is achieved.

Conclusion

This sort of form factor would be appropriate for existing experimental toroid fusion chambers and can enable odderons to be generated from the area within the "doughnaught" inside of those structures and injected into the plasma where they can perform their task of attracting fusible matter strongly enough to overcome Coulomb repulsion. This approach addresses the form factor issue as well as the need for fine directional control and has relatively modest power requirements.